14. 30—5—F—Government Industrial Schools—Rs. 1,123.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1123 under 30--5--Government Industrial Schools. The object of this additional allotment has been stated fully in the notes circulated among the members of the Standing Finance Committee. It is to supplement what was already budgetted for for the starting of a coir section in the Narakkal Industrial school. The provision made already in the biginning of the year is insufficient and the school is now in good working order. We had to get down two experts temporarily from Travancore who are now running the school. The provision of Rs. 577 originally made has been found insufficient and therefore I am obliged to come for an additional allotment of Rs. 1123. I reques the House will be pleased to grant the amount.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—On a point of information. Do the Government intend to adopt the improved method of soaking the husks?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—That is one of the important features of the Anjengo yarn.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—Have the Government taken any action in this respect?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The Superintendent has been instructed to adopt the methods adopted in Parur and Anjengo and to teach these methods to our boys at Narakkal.

Motion No. 10.

To reduce the allotment by Re. 1. (To discuss the necessity of entertaining an expert to organise cottage industries in the State).

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warrier.—Sir, I move for the reduction of the allotment by Re. 1.

My object, Sir, in tabling this motion is to discuss the necessity of entertaining an expert to organise cottage industries in the State. I have been bringing this subject in some form or other in almost all meetings of the Council as many times as possible in order that the Government may realise the absolute importance of it and take active measures to promote these industries. Even in the last meeting I appealed to the Government by means of a token motion to organise cottage industries on a larger scale and on a more scientific basis. The Hon'ble Member for

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Education confessed that the industrial schools and the Industrial Department is not working as efficiently as is expected of them, that many improvements are absolutely necessary but that there are no experts to suggest them and that he even asked us to suggest improvements for the lines in which they ought to be worked. It is in fact as a result of the thought I bestowed upon the subject that I ventured to table this motion. Sir, ours is an agricultural country. We have, I must say, an inexhaustible supply of raw materials. We have also plenty of man power, available at a very cheap rate. But what do we find? We find unemployment all over the State, nobody harnessing this man power so that it may benefit the country and its people. What is it due to? I would submit that it is on account of the ignorance of the masses, their inability to organise themselves and I would even go to the extent of saying, the Government's callous indifference in not taking advantage of these facts and organising cottage industries on a larger scale. We find that some of the old industries which have still survived are dying out on account of the keen modern competition from outside. What do we find in other countries, especially countries which have a Government by the people. I would say all national Governments are organising cottage industries all over the world and finding out work for the unemployed and markets for the products they make. Here we find exactly the reverse of it. Ordinary people do not know how to get on. The more intelligent or educated people are content to be mere canvassing agents or commission agents of the foreign countries and firms. They are satisfied with the sale of the articles they canvass and with the paltry commission they get. I submit that it is the duty of the Government in these hard days to organise these industries. I would also point out that there is a difference in the finances of the State and the finances of the people. We find always a surplus budget. We find always an increase in the income of the Government. They don't lack in funds. But as a matter of fact what is the real position of the finances of the people as distinct from the Government. My submission is that every day they are getting worse. They entirely depend upon their agricultural produce for which they do not get proper value. They are not able to compete with foreign firms or to make articles and sell them in the face of the articles they find in those places. I would therefore request the Government to appoint an expert who alone can devise means to organise the industries, not the expert we have, a coir expert or a weaving expert. What I am thinking of is an expert of a higher status, of higher education, an expert who has studied the conditions

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of the industries of other countries, say particularly Japan. We find hundreds of articles thrown at our doors almost every day from Japan. You will be surprised to find that most of them are the products of cottage industries. You find excellent, beautiful gramaphones selling at Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 even after paying a duty of 30 to 40 per cent. All these are products of cottage industries in Japan. I would therefore request the Government to appoint an expert. Never mind the amount of pay you have to give him. It may be Rs. 500 or Rs. 700. We will not be the worse for it, if we can organise cottage industries on a universal scale throughout the country and thereby increase the national wealth. The only way to get out of the present economic depression, according to me, is to increase the earning capacity of the people, to increase their wealth and you can do it only by means of organising some work like this. The condition of your industries Department also is not in as good a condition as it ought to be. I find from the Administration Report of the Education Department for the year 1108 that "since the amalgamation of the industries Department with the Department of Education, the Industries Department has sunk into a condition of suspended animation". If you are able to appoint an expert on a higher salary, a capable efficient officer, you will be able to place the industries department also under him, who will be able to utilise in better ways the money we are already spending on that department. The Government also will be able to get reliable expert opinion on matters which are of living interest, I mean the industrial development of the State. I therefore request this House to consider this question seriously and vote unamimously on this motion.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Sir, there is another motion standing in my name and because this is a motion more or less allied to the one just on the floor of the House, I shall not move that motion separately and therefore I shall say a few words on this motion just to save time. What I say is this. We have been crying hoarse on the floor of this House on this question so many times that I feel even a little bid ashamed to have to speak or to repeat on this oft-repeated question. But on second thought I find that it is not we on this side of the House who ought to feel ashamed, it is rather the other side of the Government who have not been responding and who have not been taking any action in spite of our repeated demands and entreaties made by this side of the House. For many years now both within this House and outside we have been trying to impress upon the Government the great necessity, almost the vital importance of starting a very vigorous scheme

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of the development of cottage industries. And yet what have they done? Nothing worth mentioning, nothing substantial whatsoever. And meanwhile Governments elsewhere, if we take the general policy of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments all over India, they have been doing a good deal, while we with better reason and with better facilities have not been doing anything substantial. It is unfortunate that even the Department of Industries, which we had once, was suppressed later on and this department has been tagged on to another Department, the head of which has got more than he can shoulder. It is no fault of his but it is the fault of the system that our industries are starving today. Every time that we make a demand for the development of cottage industries, we have been confronted with the argument that there is the economic survey proceeding. It has been the stock argument, the shelter under which the Government always cover. We took occasion to point out to the Government that this economic survey that is now going on is not after all so very consequential so far as this question is concerned. The economic survey that is now going on is more comprehensive in its scope and at the same time more dilatory in its achievement. It will take perhaps a few years before we can have a complete economic survey of the whole State of the type we are conducting now. If the Government would like to have anything done for the development of cottage industries, what I would suggest is this. If they don't want to take a leap in the dark let them conduct a survey on a very intensive scale, but not so very wide, like the one we are conducting. Let them conduct a survey confining their attention to the development of cottage industries as speedily as was done in the case of the Madras Presidency and of Bengal also, if I remember right. Then they can have all the facts before them. But personally I would say even without such a survey the facts are before them and what according to my humble opinion what they are lacking is not the question of facts and figures, is not the question of information on this matter, but the lack of a bold policy, initiative and enterprising. Industrial boldness it is that is required of the Government. I think that is wanting woefully in our Government today. One reason is that on the Government side there is none representing industries, none who has got a direct touch with industries and none who has got a special training in this matter and therefore the Government is without any industrial enterprise whatever, and that I think accounts a good deal to the indifference that is shown. It may not be a malicious or callous indifference that is shown

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but it is perhaps in the nature of things inevitable with a Government constituted as it is now without any representative for the industries on the Government side.

Another point which I would like to emphasise is that half hearted measures are worse than useless. There is a general proverb "Half a loaf is better than none". But in the case I think that maxim would not hold good because in certain matters when you make a half hearted attempt it leads to inevitable failure. Then the argument is put, the whole thing is flung back in your face, 'what can the Government do, we made an attempt, it has been a failure and therefore we cannot proceed further'. There are certain things in which whole hearted attempts should be made or no attempt at all. Success depends on the whole hearted attempt that is to be made. Now one such thing is this. In the matter of industries if any success is to be assured we must be very bold and we can take our clue or our guidance from the policy of industrialisation that is prevailing all over British India now.

Now one difficulty may be pointed out namely the question of funds. But here again if the Government is bold enough, if the Government has got that industrial initative with them, the question of funds, I should think, is not an insurmountable difficulty. It is only a secondary question provided the Government has got the will and the willingness and this willingness can come if they can take up this sort of bold initiative in this matter. This is all due to want of initiative. That again is due to one of the reasons that we have nobody representing industries on the side of the Government. As for funds we can have loans. Let us take a few examples of loans. In Bitish India their annual income comes to something like 127 or 130 crores while the national debt comes to 500 to 600 crores. In England the annual income comes to 800 million pounds or so while the national debt comes to 8,000 million pounds. The national debt in British India is four or five times the annual income whereas here the annual income is 80 to 90 lakhs and what is our national debt. I would like to know from the Government side what our national debt is ?

Mr. P. V. Subramania Ayyar.— Rupees seventy-five lakhs.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—According to official information we have got a national debt of Rs. 75 lakhs which is less than our annual income. In case of England this national debt of 8,000 million pounds is not covered by a corresponding asset. It is most unproductive and yet they manage to carry on. In the case

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of the Government of India again more than one-third of the national debt represents unproductive debt. But here in Cochin if we have got a nationl debt of Rs. 75 lakhs we have more than 75 lakhs of national asset. If we calculate our railways and our investments in the Harbour we have surely more than our national debt. Here our debt is no debt at all. Let us be bold and let us borrow a little more. If we borrow five times as much as our annual income we shall not be wrong provided we spend that money on useful enterprise. Nobody can gainsay that money spent on the development of cottage industries can never be regarded as money ill spent. Let us take some of the examples of British India. Several Hon'ble Members may be aware of the existence of canal systems in the Punjab where the British taking time by the forelock readily spent crores and crores on gigantic irrigation works. With what result? It is calculated that in the year 1924 to 1925 they realised a net income of 27 per cent on the outlay. Now which business in private circles can assure 27 per cent on a investment like that. It is only the Government that can undertake such profitable investments. But here our Government seems to be so lacking courage that they do not go in for loans. They think that they will be considered as insolvent by taking loans. But I say that a loan which has got a prospect is covered by a crrresponding asset should not be regarded as a loan. It will pay and perhaps it will give us even a better rate of interest. Even on the total national debt of India it is calculated that including all productive and un-productive works they realise a revenue of seven per cent while their national debt stands on an interest charged at 4 to 5 per cent. The rates for Government of India loans vary as 3, 3½, 4 and so on. They gain nearly 7 per cent when all the productive and unproductive expenditure is taken into account. If we adopt a similar course to that extent we can reduce taxation. But our Government would not do anything of that sort. I say that it is want of financial boldness on their side that is preventing. It seems to be the only reason. I cannot find any other explanation for this slackness, this half heartedness and when they are half hearted instead of saying that they are lacking courage, they want to find some other argument and they say that there is the economic survey. Let us have facts and figures. We don't want to take a leap in the dark. The real cause is that they are lacking in the industrial initiative and boldness. So I should once again urge upon the attention of the Government that they should take courage in both hands and even if it comes to borrowing five times as much as our annual income, it would not be a bad policy provided money is well spent. It will give us a greater return and our financial

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position will be much better than it is now; I hope the Government will consider these facts and give them the attention they deserve and will speedily embark upon a policy of vigorous industrialisation of the State.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Both the Hon'ble Members who spoke on the subject matter dealt within the cut motion have been so familiar to the House that I do not know in what terms I should make a reply. The Hon'ble Member for Adoor found fault with the Government for want of initiative and boldness and for taking shelter under the mask of want of information. He began with the necessity for giving adequate and organised help to cottage industries and ended with recommending a policy of rapid industrialisation of the State. I will be the last person to refute the necessity of an expert for the department of industries. In fact it would be a personal relief to me to get rid of this work which is not congenial and relevant to my task. But the question is whether it will do any harm if we wait a little longer. The Hon'ble Mover said that he moved a similar resolution in the last Council. Nearly two months have elapsed and I don't know whether he expected the Government to be in a position to get an expert in industries in two months. I accept practically all the advice that is given by the two Hon'ble Members who spoke on this cut motion and I am quite confident that Government will give practical effect to the several recommendations contained in their speeches. It is not possible for me at this stage to fix a definite date on which an expert would be appointed or say when debentures would be floated for the future industrialisation of the State. I have not the slightest doubt that even apart from the resolutions that have been moved in this Council, Government have realised the necessity of solving the problem of unemployment and finding out some way for providing an auxiliary occupation to the agricultural population. Reference was made to the conditions prevailing here and comparison was also made with what is being done in the British Indian Provinces. My knowledge of the British Provinces is not very intimate but I have some knowledge of the internal working of the industries department at least in one Province. There are two Provinces which are far ahead of the other provinces, namely the Punjab and the United Provinces. In the Punjab they have attempted a good deal in the shape of industrial education, but I don't think that there is much of cottage industries there.

With regard to Madras I don't think that the Industries Department is doing much more than administering a few Acts and collect materials for transmission to the Central Department

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of Commercial Intelligence. We have not got much need or much scope for collection of statistics of this kind at present. I almost felt helpless when the Hon'ble Mover of the cut motion referred to the inexhaustible resources of our State &c.

Reference again was made to the plenty of raw materials which we possess for cottage industries. I do certainly feel that we must have plenty of raw materials. But the Hon'ble Member for Adoor said that Government have got very definite facts and figures and the only thing that they want is the heart to put this into action. But it is not so, sir. Beyond the information that all of us possess that Cochin must have plenty of natural resources I doubt very much whether we have got any statistics to show the amount of raw materials, the kind of cottage industries for which they could be utilised, the number of people employed in these cottage industries, the annual turn over, the cost of production, profits etc.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—My point is that even if they are not in possession of such information a month's time spent in intensive survey will put them in possession of the necessary facts.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—So, it is not entirely want of heart but want of figures as well. I too quite agree that it may be possible to carry out a different type of survey more rapidly. The Hon'ble Member himself has conducted economic surveys for the Economic Development Committee which has now gone defunct and he must himself be aware the rapidity with which such surveys were conducted.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I said the present Economic Survey will take a good deal of time because it is very comprehensive. But if it is concentrated in a small area we could get appreciable results in a very short time.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The only such survey was made about 25 years ago by Mr. C. Achutha Menon and there was a very valuable report made out by him. But unfortunately that report is not very hopeful. According to him, there is very little scope for cottage industries in the State. We are going on with a survey which I hope will at least be sufficiently intensive if not exhaustive or comprehensive. The Hon'ble Member says that it is far too exhaustive. Anyhow, some sort of collection of statistics seems to be necessary. As I said, I am no expert. If I were there was no necessity for another. While conceding that there is real necessity for expert handling of this subject it is my submission that this

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Department has suffered not merely because that we had not an expert but because of other causes as well. We have had huge undertakings for which we had already borrowed a good deal but of course the mover is certainly a better financier than I am and so what he says must be correct. He says that we can contract debts five times of our normal revenue and that certainly requires a great deal of courage and initiative. I would confine myself to the humbler recommendation of the Member for Oorakam and say that it is very highly necessary that very much to the interests of the State to appoint an expert who can manage an expert department. I have not the slightest shadow of doubt that the Government will take the speediest steps to give effect to this recommendation. But as I said, if you ask us to point out a date by which we will be able to appoint an expert, we cannot give you any definite reply. I can only assure this House that the Government are in complete agreement with what the Hon'ble Members have said on the subject and that they will take the speediest steps to give effect to the recommendation and to place the department of industries in charge of an expert.

Mr. A. Sivarama Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, after listening to the arguments advanced by the Member in charge of Industries, I am tempted to say a few words on this rather important subject. I take it that the object of the cut-motion or rather the cut-motions moved by two Hon'ble Members is to bring home to the Government once again the urgency in the matter of having some real industrial policy. The Hon'ble Member for Education and Industries has told us quite frankly that the subject is coming up before this House rather at frequent intervals and is becoming somewhat stale. I agree he is correct in the sense that the subject has come up during the last 3 sittings including the present one in some form or other; and if the subject has been coming up on these three occasions, to my own knowledge and experience, I have also the further experience that I am getting this stale reply from the Government side (Hear, hear) that the matter is receiving attention and that the Government will never lose sight of the importance of this subject. I am free to own that on this side of the House, I do not claim to have gone on with the investigation of this subject and enabled the Government with a clear-cut programme containing concrete proposals which may give them some sort of help in the matter of initiating a policy. I should have expected, from the nature of the feeling demonstrated by the constant repetition of this request by some Hon'ble Members of this House, the Government ought to have

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bestowed some thought on this subject by way of doing some concrete work beyond, of course, trying to carry on the investigation that has been started and which is going on to help the House when the subject comes again for discussion, to help us by giving some definite idea which the Government alone can give and not we. I will make my position clear, Sir. The Hon'ble Member for Industries said that relying on the valuable report prepared by a distinguished member of the Government for some time—I mean Mr. Achuta Menon's report it does not look as if the State has got any industrial future and that as far as the cottage industries are concerned it does not look as if very much could be done. I would certainly have taken a statement from the Government with very great seriousness if that statement had been backed up with reference to a few industries that existed, or with a statement which makes it clear that we have not got cottage industries deserving of attention at the present day even if anyone existed in the past. A general statement from the Government to say that we do not find ways of improving, I must submit, does not help us on this side who have not got the facilities which the Government alone can command in the matter of gathering materials. But with our experience and the limited knowledge that we possess, do we not find cottage industries today urgently calling for aid from Government? Coir has attracted the attention of the Government, and I am very glad that they are taking some steps in the direction of improving that cottage industry which would give a sustenance to a very substantial proportion of the poorer section of our State. Getting down an expert from Travancore is certainly a step for which we are thankful to the Government. But let not the Government say that they do not find other industries which deserve encouragement. They have got other industries which demand their attention. There are mat-makers (Kuravans), first class mat-makers, who if they are given some encouragement with funds alone could today put to the market first class materials in the shape of mats with which all of us are familiar. Cochin mats are foremost for their workmanship. They get awards, and prizes in exhibitions held in other parts of the country. A few of the mat-makers happen to reside in the place where I come from. Mat-makers of Chittur are first rate workmen. They have dwindled in numbers. They have begun to disappear. Some families have become extinct. Poverty has touched them as several other poor men. The mats they make are being taken to the various houses of the locality and go about begging for a pittance far below the normal value which a reasonable

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producer has a right to demand. I request the Government to look to these mat-makers. There is enough of material available in this State itself for encouraging these people.

Look again to another class of workmen. They are not only in one taluk but almost in every taluk—I mean the moulders (moosaries). Have you tried to ascertain by means of census operations, how many of them are alive today? I am sure their number is fast dwindling too. They have become so ill-nourished on account of want of recognition, help and encouragement. I am not solely blaming the Government. I am only bringing to their notice sections like these who have inherited skill from generation to generation and such a skill too which is an admiration to outsiders, such people deserve not only recognition but active encouragement. I remember a few years ago attending an exhibition in Travancore at which a leading citizen of Travancore, I am sorry I forgot his name—said that with regard to cocoanut industry and with regard to making articles with the cocoanut shell the people of the West Coast have got such a superior skill that he got a few articles made—cups and saucers-with cocoanut shell which got a fancy price in a European exhibition at which he himself was present. That is an industry which is available to the Government to develop. If development is thought of in these directions, I can point to some others also, but there is no need. Blacksmiths, the people who can make locks, keys, penknives, this that and so many other things. I must say, Sir, that the Government must show a little more sympathy in this direction. No doubt, it may be annoying at times to be repeatedly reminded of the fact that proper allotments are not made in the budget to encourage these cottage industries. We are fully aware of the fact that without money these things could not be done and the difficulties in that matter no doubt are present in the eyes of the Government; but we are rather bound to bring this request to the notice of the Government time after time and this request can be granted only if, as the Hon'ble Member for Adoor said, a bold policy is adopted and courageously carried on.

Reference, no doubt, has been made to the practice obtaining elsewhere and I admire the ability of the Hon'ble Member for Industries when he pointed out how little is done elsewhere. But I fail to see, Sir, any justification in that fact, even if it is a fact, for inactivity on the part of our Government simply because the Director of Industries in Madras is not doing as such as a Director of Industries ought to do. It does not in

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any way justify inactivity on the part of our Director of Industries. Certainly our request, Sir, is not to advance that as an argument to deny to us the advantage of your help and encouragement. After all, we are only suggesting that steps should be taken to improve the men, to improve them financially and make them able to live, which, in other words, means, make them real citizens who will stand by you and by the Government, so that the Government may grow stronger and stronger. After all, the strength of the Government consists in the strength of the people; but the people are vanishing, dying, disappearing in numbers for want of sheer help and encouragement, for want of food. And the object of this cut motion is simply to suggest the taking of an initial step by way of encouraging cottage industries. I do appeal to the Government to be a little more sympathetic, to be a little more bold and to be really responsive to our oft-repeated request. There is, if example were needed, already one furnished in the latest budget of the Government of India. They have allotted a crore of rupees for village reconstruction. A crore may appear and is certainly a big figure. But as far as British India is concerned it is nothing. As one humourous writer has put it, it works out on an average at the rate of Rs. 14 per village. Why can't our Government provide in the next budget a substantial amount? That is, I take it, the real object of the movers of both these cut motions. This is, as far as I can see, the most proper time for us to say "Even though it has not been found possible to take any substantial step in this direction, we implore you not to forget this subject at the time you make your next budget", so that a decent allotment, a substantial allotment and a liberal allotment, is found for this subject of developing cottage industries. But don't make the allotment on the principle of the British India Government of one crore. The 272 villages of our State certainly require more than Rs. 14 per village. Go anywhere you please in the State, especially at Ernakulam and Cochin. Look at things that stare you in the face. Take the case of pine apples which grow abundantly in our State. Can you not make something out of it? Can you not make it a source of income? Enable the people to make syrup out of it. Make it really a cottage industry if you can, or if not, take to other things. Of course, I must confess my inability to give you a good and satisfactory catalogue; but don't try to make any point out of my inability. The ability is on your side; the strength is on your side. Only take pity on this side and take pity on the dying population. I do appeal to the Government that this subject will receive the attention

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of the Government in the next budget in the form of an ample allotment for the development of cottage industries.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്റ്റ്റിയെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തോട് ആർക്കും വിരോധമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതിനെ എങ്ങിനെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ച് ആരും ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതായി ഞാൻ കേട്ടില്ല. കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്റ്റ്റി വഴിയ്ക്കു ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സാമാനങ്ങളേക്കാൾ പുറത്തുനിന്നുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങൾ വില കുറച്ചു വില്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കുന്നില്ലേ എന്നാണു ചോദ്യം. ഈ നാട്ടിൽ മൂശാരിമാർ നല്ല സാമാനങ്ങൾ വാർക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇവിടത്തേക്കാൾ വിലകുറച്ചു പുറത്തുനിന്നും ആ സാമാനങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ ഇവിടെയുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സാമാനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുവാൻ ആളുണ്ടാകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇൻഡസ്റ്റ്റീസുകളെല്ലാം പൊതുവകയാക്കി നടത്തുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം വന്നാലേ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിഷമസ്ഥിതി മാറുകയുള്ളൂ. അതു സാധിച്ചാലും നമുക്കു ആവശ്യമായവിധം താരിപ്പുകൾ വെക്കാനുള്ള അധികാരവും വേണം. ഇതിനൊക്കെ ഇപ്പോൾ ആലോചനയിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഫെഡറേഷൻ കാര്യം തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു ഗുണകരമായ വ്യവസ്ഥയോടുകൂടിയതാക്കിത്തീർക്കാൻ നാട്ടരാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ ജനങ്ങളും ഇപ്പോൾ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു്. കാട്ടേജു് വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ ദയനീയാവസ്ഥയെപ്പറ്റി നമ്മൾ കണ്ണീർ വാർത്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു ഫലവും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. പണ്ടത്തെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെല്ലാം മാറിപ്പോയി. പണ്ടു പറഞ്ഞ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഇനി ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പറ്റുകയില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിഗതിയ്ക്കു പറ്റിയ പരിഹാരങ്ങളാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എം. ഇബ്രാഹിം.— മിസ്റ്റർ പ്രസിഡന്റു സർ, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട തെക്കെ ഇന്ത്യാമെമ്പർ ഇവിടെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രക്ഷുബ്ധമായ നിലയിൽ യുക്തിയുക്തമായി പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയുണ്ടായി ഈ നാട്ടിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥമായ ഉന്നമനത്തിനും നാട്ടുകാരുടെ അവശതകൾക്കു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനും കാട്ടേജു് ഇൻഡസ്റ്റ്റിപോലെയുള്ള നടവിൽ തുങ്ങുന്ന ഉപായ പണികൊണ്ടു മാത്രം സാധിയ്ക്കുകയില്ല എന്നു്. അതിനെ കുറിച്ചു കൂടുതലായി എനിക്കൊന്നും പറയുവാനില്ല. മഹാത്മജി ഈ കാര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചുവെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അതു് ഒരു പ്രത്യേക അവസരത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ ധരിയ്ക്കണം. അദ്ദേഹം ആരംഭിച്ച പ്രവൃത്തി വിസ്തൃതമായ നിലയിൽ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകയെന്നും ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനെക്കൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യിക്കുവാൻ തക്ക പ്രോഗ്രാം നിശ്ചയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ളതല്ലായിരുന്നു. താല്ക്കാലികമായ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി പദ്ധതി അദ്ദേഹം സ്വീകരിച്ചുവെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒരുപ്രകാരത്തിലും അദ്ദേഹം ഏറ്റവും വിസ്തൃതമായ കൃഷി കൈത്തൊഴിൽ യന്ത്രീകരണ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു വരുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു വലിയ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിനു് കൺഗ്രസ്സും എതിരാണെന്നു വരുന്നില്ല. വ

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ണ്ഡിത ജവഹരിലാൽതന്നെ ഇൻഡ്യാക്കാക്കാവശ്യമായ നിലയിൽ അ വക്ക് ഉയരുവാനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങം കണ്ടുപിടിയ്ക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി പല ശാ സ്ത്രങ്ങളും മാതൃകകളും കണക്കുകളും പഠിച്ചും പരീക്ഷിച്ചും ജനസംഖ്യ യുടെ തോതനുസരിച്ചു പരിശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളും ഒരു രാഷ്ട്രീയമായ നിലയിൽ പാണ്ഡിത്യം സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ചിന്തകനുമാണ്. അദ്ദേ ഹം ലോകചിന്തകന്മാരിൽവച്ച് ഏറ്റവും പ്രഥമഗണനീയനാണെന്ന് എല്ലാ രാജ്യക്കാരും, ഇൻഡ്യക്കു പുറമേയുള്ള സകലരും ഒന്നുപോലെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു തി കഞ്ഞ വിദഗ്ദ്ധനും മഹാത്മജിയുടെ വലത്തു കയ്യായിനിന്നുകൊണ്ടു പ്രവൃ ത്തിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളുമാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സകല പ്രസംഗങ്ങളി ലും പ്രസ്താവനകളിലും ആക്ഷം യാതൊരു തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണയും ഉണ്ടാകാ ത്തവിധത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്നു ശരിയായ ഉന്നമനം വരണമെങ്കിൽ, ബഹുജനങ്ങം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ദാരിദ്ര്യവും പട്ടിണിയും തീരെയില്ലാതാകണമെങ്കിൽ, അതായതു് ന്യൂനപക്ഷം ആളുകം മാത്രം സുഖിക്കുന്ന രീതികളഞ്ഞു് എല്ലാവക്കും ഒന്നുപോലെ ഐഹികമായി ഉണ്ണുവാനും ഉടുക്കുവാനും കിടക്കുവാനും ഉള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങം വരണമെ ന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, സുഖക്കേടുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ഏറ്റവും പരിഷ്കൃതങ്ങളായ ചി കിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള ചുറുചുപാടുകളും മനുഷ്യക്ക് പരിഷ്കൃതജീവിതത്തിന്നു് അത്യാവശ്യമായുള്ള മറ്റു പല സം ഗതികളും അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതിന്നു് ഇടയാകണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, അതിലേ ക്കുള്ള ഒരൊറ്റ പണി ഈ കൃഷി കൈത്തൊഴിൽ യന്ത്രീകരണപ്രസ്ഥാ നം മാത്രമാണെന്ന് നമ്മുടെ അനുഭവവും വളരെ വ്യക്തമായി ഈ വാ സ്തവത്തെ തെളിയിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ചീ രാജ്യവും ഇൻ ഡ്യയും തമ്മിൽ നോക്കിയാൽ ഇന്ത്യയുമായി യാതൊരു ബന്ധവുമില്ലാ തെ കിടക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രദേശമല്ല കൊച്ചീ രാജ്യം എന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാ ണ്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽ ഇന്നുള്ള സ്ഥിതിഗതികളും അവിടത്തെ ജന വിഭാഗങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളതായ സാമ്പത്തിക ഘടനകളും ആണ് ഇവിടേയു മുള്ളത്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഒരു രാജ്യത്തെ സാമ്പത്തിക വിതരണത്തിന്നു കാര്യമായ എന്തെങ്കിലും വ്യത്യാസവും പരിഷ്കരണവും പരിവർത്തനവും വരുത്തണമെന്നു് ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ എല്ലാ പ്രകാരത്തിലുമുള്ള കൃ ഷി കൈത്തൊഴിൽ യന്ത്രീകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ അ രാജ്യക്കാർ ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട തെക്കെ ഈഴവമെമ്പർ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞ ഒരു പ്ര ധാന സംഗതിയിൽ കൂടെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്റി രൂപീകരിക്കണമെന്നും അതിനെ ഉയർത്തണമെന്നും അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കൂടുതൽ മൂലധനമിറക്കി പരിഷ്കരിക്കണമെന്നമു ള്ള വാദപരമായ സംഗതി സ്വീകരിച്ചു. അപ്രകാരം ഒരു വലിയ സം ഖ്യ ഈ ഗ്രാമീണോദ്ധാരണത്തിന്നായി ഗവമ്മെൻറു ചിലവുചെയ്യ എ ന്നുവച്ചാൽ കൂടിയും ആ ഘട്ടത്തിലും വരാനിടയുള്ള ഒരു വലിയ വിപ

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ത്തിനെക്കുറിച്ച് അദ്ദേഹം ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞു. പല പരിഷ്കൃത രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും നമ്മുടെ കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രികളിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുമായി മത്സരിപ്പാൻ പല വ്യവസായ ശാലകളും ഇന്നു കാത്തിരിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ നാം നടത്തുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതായ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഏറ്റവും മുന്തിയ ചിലവിന്മേൽ നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു കാണിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം പല പരിഷ്കൃതങ്ങളായ യന്ത്രങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന പല വ്യവസായ ശാലകളും ലോകത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും മുഴുങ്ങുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഏറ്റവും വിസ്തൃതങ്ങളായ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ലോകത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും മാറ്റൊലിച്ചെയ്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറു് ഇതിലേക്കു യാതൊരു മൂലധനവും ഉപകാരങ്ങളും ഇറക്കിക്കൊടുക്കാതെ എല്ലാം പഴയ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽതന്നെ നടന്നുകൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയല്ല. പരിഷ്കൃത രീതിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ കൈത്തൊഴിൽ ശാലകൾ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾ കുറഞ്ഞവിലക്കു സൃഷ്ടിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നു ഒരു നേട്ടം നമ്മുടെ വ്യവസായ ശാലകളിൽ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരു ദോഷമുണ്ടു്. ഇന്നു് ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ഗവമ്മെൻറുമായി യാതൊരു ബന്ധവും കൂടാതെ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നതും തീപ്പെട്ടി, മെഴുകുതിരി, വെടിമരുന്നു്, കയറു്, സോപ്പു് മുതലായ ചില്ലറ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നതും ആയ പല വ്യവസായ ശാലകളുമുണ്ടു്. അവയ്ക്കെല്ലാം ഗവമ്മെൻറു സഹായം ചെയ്കൊടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം സഹായിച്ചുവെന്നു പേരെടുക്കുവാൻ മാത്രമല്ലാതെ മറ്റു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമുണ്ടാകയില്ല. ഇന്നു മറ്റു പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വ്യാവസായികമായുള്ള പല വ്യവസായ ശാലകളും യന്ത്രങ്ങളും ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അവിടെയുണ്ടാകുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു് വില കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുവാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടു്. അത്രത്താളം പരിഷ്കാരം വന്നിട്ടില്ലാത്ത നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ വ്യവസായ ശാലകളിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ ചിലവാകണമെങ്കിൽ എത്രതന്നെ വിലക്കുടിയാലും നാട്ടുകാർ അതു വാങ്ങിക്കണമെന്ന സദ്ദേശിവ്രതം കൈക്കൊള്ളണം. ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ മാത്രം വാങ്ങുമെന്നു നിർബ്ബന്ധിക്കുന്ന സദ്ദേശാഭിമാനവും രാജ്യാഭിമാനവും സദ്ദേശ സ്നേഹവുമുള്ള ആളുകൾ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ അധികമില്ല. മിക്ക ആളുകളും സാധാരണയായി നോക്കുന്നതു സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവിനേയും സ്വന്ത സമ്പാദ്യമായ ധനത്തിന്റെ ചിലവു ചുരുക്കുന്നതിനേയും കരുതിയാണു്. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള കുടിൽവ്യവസായങ്ങളെ ഗവമ്മെൻറുകൂടി പ്രോത്സാഹിച്ചു് ആ വ്യവസായങ്ങളെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തി അതു് നാട്ടുകാക്കു പ്രയോജനകരമാക്കി തീർക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് കൊക്കിന്റെ തലയിൽ വെണ്ണവച്ചു പിടിക്കുന്ന തന്ത്രംപോലെയാണു്. അതൊന്നും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ എടുത്താൽ ഒക്കുകയില്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ ഭയങ്കരമായ സാമ്പത്തികാവശതയുടെ പരിഹാരത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസ് സ്റ്റേറ്റ് വക്കായി നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നു് അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പർമാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതനുസരിച്ചു് ഗവമ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഒ

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നോ രണ്ടോ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ അടുത്ത ബഡ്ജറിൽ നീക്കിവെക്കാമെന്നു പറകയുണ്ടായല്ലോ.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഇസ്മായിൽഹാജി ഇസ്സാസേട്ട്.— ടാനറീസും മറും നടത്തിയതുപോലെയാണോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. എം. ഇബ്രാഹിം.— ടാനറീസിനെപ്പറ്റിയും എനിക്കു നാലുവാക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. പോട്ടറീസും ടാനറീസും മുമ്പു മോശമായതു് അതിന്റെ നടത്തിപ്പിൽവന്ന ദോഷംകൊണ്ടാണ്. തോൽ ഊറക്കിടുന്ന കായ്ത്തിൽ വിദഗ്ധനായ ഒരാൾക്കു ദിവാൻജിക്കുള്ളതിലും ക്രൂടതലായശമ്പളം അന്നു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. (ചിരി.) ഇതുപോലുള്ള പ്രാദേശികങ്ങളായ ചില്ലറ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾക്കായിട്ട് ആയിരവും ആയിരത്തി അഞ്ഞൂറും രൂപാ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തു് ആളെവച്ചു് ആ ആളുടെ മറു ചിലവുകളും വഹിച്ചു് അയാൾ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എന്തു ചെയ്താലും ആ വ്യവസായ ശാലയിൽനിന്നു തന്നെ അതെല്ലാം നിവ്വഹിക്കണമെന്നു വരുമ്പോൾ അതു് മേല്പറഞ്ഞ തരത്തിൽ വരാതിരിക്കയില്ല. ഒരു വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി അതിലുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ ചുരുങ്ങിയ വിലക്കു് വില്ക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സൃഷ്ടിപരമായ രൂപീകരണത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണു സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ നിലക്കു് ഒരു മാറ്റം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഇതിനുമുമ്പു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള അതിവ്യയങ്ങളും അശാസ്ത്രീയവും അധാർമ്മികങ്ങളും ആയ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വരവും ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ആളുകളും ഇവിടത്തെ വ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ മുതിയും അനുവദിക്കാത്ത തരത്തിലുള്ള പിഴച്ച സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളും മാറി ഇന്നത്തെ പരിഷ്കരിച്ച രീതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും വിസ്തൃതങ്ങളും യുക്തിപരവും ധനശാസ്ത്രങ്ങൾക്കു് അനുരൂപവുമായ രീതിയിൽ ആ വ്യവസായത്തെ സഹായിച്ചാൽ തീർച്ചയായും വിജയപ്രദമാകാതിരിക്കയില്ലെന്നു് എനിക്കു തെളിച്ചുപറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. അന്നത്തെ എന്തോ ചില ബന്ധങ്ങളുടെ ചുറുപാടുകളാൽ, ഇതിൽ ചില അപകടങ്ങൾ വന്നു എന്നുവച്ചു് ഇതു തീരെ അർത്ഥമില്ലാത്തതാണെന്നും "Logic" ഇല്ലാത്തതാണെന്നും പറയുന്നതു് ഒരു വെറും വാദം എന്നേ എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളൂ. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ പരിഹരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള യഥാർത്ഥമായ മോഹം ഗവൺമെൻറിനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഗതികളെ കേവലം വാക്കുകൾകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കരുതെന്നുള്ള നിബ്ബന്ധം ഗവൺമെൻറിനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, ഈനാട്ടിലെ വരുമാനത്തിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രധാനമായ ഓഹരിയാണു് ശമ്പളമായി പറ്റുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ള കർത്തവ്യബോധം ലേശമെങ്കിലും നിങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഉത്തരവാദിതാബോധമുള്ളവരാണു് നിങ്ങൾ എന്നു വരുത്തുവാനായിട്ട് ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ നവീനമായ പരിഷ്കൃത ലക്ഷ്യങ്ങൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു

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സ്ഥിതി നിങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

The House rose for the day at 5 p. m.

C. J. MATHEW,

Secretary to the Council.

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